

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

No. 31.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
W.M. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.

P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders
taken for any article of silverware and de-
livered at lowest prices.

W.H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher, Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.

R. HOCKLEY,
Tonsorial Artist, Agent for Manufacturers,
Life and Accident Insurance Co.

A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.

JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.

J. B. MILLIKEN & CO.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

D. H. WILLIAMSON, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sis.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Com-
plete farmers outfit always on hand.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

A. HOLLISSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.

LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage Line leaves Qu'Ap-
pelle every Tuesday morning.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Stable Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

E. WISMER,
Dealer in Stores and Tinware.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Organs and Sewing Machines.

ELSIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer,
Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co.,
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, MONEY TO LEND,
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B.A.,
LATE OF SUPERIOR COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend, Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
and Insurance Agent,
Box 42.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

G. S. DAVISON,
LAWRENCE AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrang-
ements can be made at my Office, or at the
Business Office.

QU'APPELLE.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE,
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.
DAWSON, BOLE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N.W.T.


Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assinibina shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places follow-

REGINA,
The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW,
The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT,
The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION,
The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

PORT QU'APPELLE,
The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command:
R. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 23rd April, 1889.


NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

**Municipality of South
Qu'Appelle.**

CLERK'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of

BY-LAW NO. 115

Of the Council: All persons carrying on
the calling of a Keeper of a

**BILLIARD, POOL OR BAGATE
TABLE.**

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will require a license under the provisions of said By-Law.

Application to be made with the Clerk.

By order,
A. M. MC LANE
Clerk

Qu'Appelle, May 14, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboina, N.W.T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of pro-
perty with lowest selling price to

C. E. CULLEN,

Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

The North-West.

**News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.**

INDIAN HEAD.

—Several varieties of Russian and Siberian crab apples are in full leaf, and cherry trees are in full blossom. The small fruits are also in flower, as are the varieties of native fruits.

—At a meeting of the municipal council held on the 22nd prox., the plans for the town hall were accepted. Tenders for the erection of the same are called for in this issue of THE PROGRESS.

—The fine showers have improved the growing crops, which now look splendid. The prospects thus far are most encouraging, and those farmers who have doubled their usual acreage are smiling.

—A practical and useful lecture was delivered the evening of the 22nd prox. in the Presbyterian church by the Rev. John Ferry. It was the first of a series on church work. The "Sabbath School" was specially treated with, and the lecture was enjoyed by a fair-sized audience.

—Business is very good and the town is lively, owing to the large number of workmen staying here, who are working on the buildings and also on the experimental farm. The buildings on the farm are fast approaching completion. The stone work of the large cattle shed and barn will be finished about next Tuesday.

WOLSEY.

—The morning of the 24th was celebrated here by a well contested baseball match between two teams of the local boys. The evening was celebrated by the opening of the Orange Hall. A fair audience gathered to hear the talents of a few local and neighboring gentlemen, and to partake of the good tea provided afterwards in the school room. Senator Perley took the chair and delivered a lengthy and instructive speech at the conclusion.

—On the morning of the 22nd Mrs. Hulbert, who was about two years ago a resident of the Wolsely district, but removed with her family to Anthracite, died at the residence of Mr. Biden. She was on her way to Ontario intending to be under medical attendance there, but train travelling proved to be fatiguing, and she with the son and daughter got off at Wolseley. The large number of friends at the service in the church and at the grave proved how much she was beloved for her Christian character and life.

GRENfell.

—Crops in this district are all that can be desired and seedling is finished. We have had very fine rains and the prospects are exceedingly cheering. Business in general is very brisk.

—The Queen's birthday is being observed in a quiet way here. The cricket team had a scratch match, but the majority of the young people spent the day in the Valley, and at a picnic on the banks of the Qu'Appelle.

—We have in this neighborhood a curiosity that will put P. T. Barnum in the shade. It is a young dog eleven weeks old and it has only two legs. It has no front legs nor appearance of any, but will stand erect on hind legs and is commencing to walk. It is the property of J. S. Dickson and certainly is a living curiosity. It can be seen at any time at his residence. The dog is perfect in every other way. Why can't it beat it?

KATEPWE.

—Mr. St. Dennis has a fast pony; a very fast pony.

—Mr. MacLellan has fine rhubarb in large quantity.

—Potatoes are nearly all planted; the acreage is smaller than usual.

—The high winds did much less damage to grain than was anticipated.

—The weather has been good for crops and all kinds of grain is looking well.

—Mr. Johnston says the Government Indians are remarkably well cared for and apparently he has no sympathy with those who report starvation and deprivation for the eastern papers.

ELLISBORO.

—At Spring Lake Farm, on the 21st inst., Mr. William Chew, jr., and Miss Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of A. R. Williams, Esq., of Mold, Wales, G. B., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Baker, M.A., Guelph.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends after which a large company assembled and spent the evening in the most pleasing manner. Mr. and Mrs. Chew have the best wishes of the whole community for their future happiness and welfare.

WHITEWOOD.

—Mr. C. Baldwin's and Mr. Biggins' houses are well under way, and will soon be completed.

—After an absence of over a year Mr. Carter has returned, bringing this time his wife and three children, and means to settle down to farming.

—Messrs. McAuley and Higginbottom have opened their branch store at Esterhazy. Mr. McAuley attends there four days per week, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive.

—Mr. Higginbottom, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlow have returned from England looking well after their long trip. Miss E. McLong and Mrs. Christie are expected to arrive on Friday next.

—At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative association here on the 18th inst., three delegates were appointed to attend the general meeting to be held in Broadview. Nothing else of importance transpired.

—A good many persons here were shocked at the awful death of Major Short, of "B" battery. They join in mourning the loss, not only to his family, but to the whole country of such a gallant, courageous and much respected officer.

—The Whitewoodites are anxious to know when the immigration buildings are to be built, and if this year? No doubt the Government will soon advertise for tenders, as Mr. Vass, of Esterhazy, is no sloughard, and will do all he can to push matters to incoming settlers to the colony, for whom it is mainly required.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian Aid society also gave a picnic in a grove near the town, where a great number were assembled, and a handsome amount of cash was realized by the society. About twenty citizens spent the day at Virden. The sports committee have now \$1,000 raised by subscription towards the sports here on July 1 and 2, which promises to be an interesting time for Moosominites.

—The Queen's birthday was celebrated by Moosomin citizens in a very quiet but enjoyable manner. All places of business were closed. About 150 people attended a picnic and cricket match given by Mr. T. Gilman of Sunview farm, on the beautiful banks of Pipestone Creek. After a sumptuous spread, was disposed of, a match was played between the married and single men, resulting in a victory for the latter.

WAPELLA.

—Mrs. Andrew Morrison has presented her husband with another boy.

—Jews are coming in here pretty fast, but instead of farming they at once start peddling.

—G. H. Morrison sprained his ankle in the tug of war, Wapella vs. Farmers. The farmers won the tug.

—The weather has been everything that could be desired all spring with the exception of to-day, when for about five minutes it hailed.

—Queen's birthday was observed in good shape, quite a number being in from the country to witness the sports and take part in the dance. Mr. Delbridge won the trotting race and W. Dodge won the running race easily. Running, jumping, tug of war, etc., filled up a good day's sport. Quite a number of Moosomin people were here and must have went away satisfied as that is where the money went.

MOOSOMIN.

—Mr. Chas. Doran, of Brandon, paid Moosomin a visit on Saturday last.

—Justice Wetmore, of this place, left for Salteats on Saturday last on official business.

—Farmers who have wheat to sell are feeling rather sore now, as the price of No. 1 hard is but 60¢ at present.

—Mrs. Robert Millar has returned from a three months' visit to her former home, New Edinburgh. Mrs. Millar was accompanied by her mother, who will remain here for some time.

—James Harris, of the Queen's Hotel, was arrested this week by the police while driving into town from Elkton with three bottles of whiskey on his person. Harris was fined \$50 and costs, and the horse and buggy, the property of J. Inglis, livery man, was confiscated. The revenue received by the police department this spring in the above manner has been quite large.

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—As soon as the necessary material can be procured building operations will be begun on the new wing to be added to the Assiniboin School. The work will be carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Gately, the master carpenter of the institution. The proposed addition will be for the reception of girls. There has been completed a dormitory 20 feet wide by 40 feet long, which will give room to accommodate twenty more boys.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT.

PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE?

So say the saloon-keepers, and yet it never fails to alarm them. It excites their vengeance as nothing else does. They hate it. They pour out their money freely to fight it. They howl about it, and abuse everybody that advocates it. Are they making all this fuss about a ghost, or a figment, or an imaginary dream of a few fanatics? If there is nothing in prohibition, if it has no power, if it can not pinch them, if it is always a failure, why do they get so excited over it and work so hard against it?

A few things should be considered:

1. No law will enforce itself.

2. No law can be called a failure because it does not stop every offence it was intended to suppress. All laws have more or less violations under them, and some which are never detected and punished.

3. Is civilization a failure because some people within the area of civilized countries are not civilized?

4. Is education a failure because so much illiteracy exists even in communities where our schools are established and maintained?

5. Is Christianity a failure because so many evils exist in Christian communities which are contrary to Christianity?

6. Nor is prohibition a failure because there is more or less clandestine liquor selling where it exists.

7. This is certain, that prohibition cripples the liquor traffic more effectively than other form of legislation.

8. Besides, prohibition puts society in the right attitude in respect to the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT:

"Wherever Prohibition has been given a trial, sustained by public sentiment and enforced by honest officials, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the people. Newspapers controlled by liquor interests are ever ready to proclaim that there is more drunkenness in Kansas under prohibitory law than there ever was under license."

The testimony of two Governors and one of the leading papers of the State would seem to tell a very different story. A decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and crime during the past year of over 80 per cent is the very best refutation of the slander. Prohibition in Kansas has become a fixture and no political party there has the nerve to even agitate the question of resubmission to the people. This is in part accounted for by the fact that in Kansas those who are the greatest sufferers from the curse of intemperance—the women—are permitted to vote, and nine-tenths of them vote one way on the issue between the home and the saloon."

Journal of United Labor.

NEVER, NO NEVER.

Two more proofs of the failure of Prohibition are just at hand. The great brewery at Leavenworth, Kansas, which has hitherto been running in defiance of the law was compelled to close amidst the rejoicing of the people. 2. Saloon-riders Fort Dodge, Iowa rose up in her majesty and elected, after "the most hotly-contested election ever held there," an anti-saloon mayor, and the liquor-sellers acknowledge the futility of further resistance." Now, both of these were places where the Bonnies and the Ginites and the Whiskeye, and all the other tribes of the Gittights boasted that Prohibition could never be enforced—*never!*—Cincinnati, O., *Christian Standard*.

"I challenge any man who understands the nature of ardent spirits, and yet, for the sake of gain, continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in murder."—Lyman Begeher, D. D.

ANTI-PROHIBITION DEVICES.

There are many ingenious devices to evade the prohibitory liquor laws. One of these in Iowa, near Mount Pleasant, was the erection of a shanty, with a board partition, making therein one large room and one smaller one on the other side. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know he was. A telegram of the 9th ult. mentions that under the ruling of Judge Travers, the proprietor of this shanty is now in jail serving a sentence of four months. He is probably persuaded that prohibition really does prohibit!

SHE HAD A WORD OR TWO TO SAY.

A fast young man decided to make to a young lady a formal offer of his hand and his heart—all he was worth—hoping for a cordial reception. He cautiously prefaced his declaration with a few questions, for he had no intention of throwing himself away." Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook? Did she think it a wife's duty to make a home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates in life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes, etc.

The young lady said that before she answered his questions, she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked, or chewed; never owed a bill to her laundry or tailor; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corners and ogled at giddy girls; never "stood in" with the boys for cigars and wine suppers.

"Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured by those who know, that you do all these things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me, while you do not possess any yourself. I can never be your wife" and she bowed him out and left him on the cold door-step, a madder if not a wiser man.—*Health Journal.*

THE CIGARETTE EYE.

A New York oculist says the greatest enemy to the eyes of young men is the cigarette. Recently a disease has appeared among smokers which is dangerous, and after careful investigation the best authorities, who for a long time were at a loss to understand this peculiar malady, have traced it to the small paper covered tobacco sticks. It is now known as the "cigarette eye" and can be cured only by long treatment. Its symptoms are dimness and film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals.

A physician, satisfied that there was death in that form of tobacco, had a cigarette analyzed. The result was a startling one. The tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium; while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proven to be the most ordinary quality of paper, whitened with arsenic, the two poisons combined being present in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker the habit of using opium without his being aware of it, and which craving can only be satisfied by an incessant consumption of cigarettes.—*Eve.*

Five thousand singers are to take part in the concert at the temperance fete in the Crystal Palace at London on the 9th of July.

Bishop Temple, of England, finds that wherever the ministers of religion are themselves total abstainers they usually gain enormously in the influence which they exercise over the masses of the people in all they have to do.

"Public writers," says the *British Medical Journal* of May 16th, 1874, "are always insisting upon the need of pure air and sanitary regulations, who yet fail to see the important fact that the use of alcoholics violates both conditions."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Shige Kusida, a young Japanese lady who has been doing successful temperance work among her own people, is to be sent to the United States to study the methods there.

Intemperance lays the foundation of many insidious and painful disorders, and often produces a sad and premature eclipse of the brightest intellectual powers. It brutalizes husbands, murders wives, beggars orphans, fires the assassin's brain to kill his fellow man, fills our gaols, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, the gallows, and hell itself with its victims of despair.

The Folkestone (Eng.) *News* says: "Some time since a local guardian, while speaking with the master of the Elham Union on the importance of Temperance, asked the question, 'Have you any inmates who are total abstainers?' He replied, 'Before I came to this workhouse I was several years governor of a prison, and I have been master of this workhouse nearly twenty years, I do not remember at any time to have had a total abstainer under my charge.'

The coroner of Liverpool says he began as a moderate drinker, and he used to go up and down the country persuading people not to take too much drink; but he was not satisfied either with himself or his success, so he tried the teetotal plan and was much more useful to his hearers. He is turned 61, is busy from morning to night, sits in crowded court, but enjoys excellent health. The terrible lives he has to review made him an abstainer, and he finds that physically, mentally and spiritually he is a better man for the change.

Dr. F. R. Lees in his prize essay on the liquor traffic says: "It is certain that two millions of persons are constantly in charge of the police, the cause being recognized drunkenness alone; not to speak of private drinking, which is four times as great, and ten times as bad in effects on domestic life; and shows by the statistics of crime, many families living in a condition where industry, respectability or morality are almost impossible. You look on this perishing class as the natural and inevitable sediment of society; this is a mistake. It is the product of agencies that are under your control; the whole progress of making this class is open to your inspection; the money that should furnish comfortable tenements, good food, clothing, and other enjoyment, and otherwise improve their condition, goes for drink, while the industry and moral principle which should use that money to advantage, goes with it to waste. Each licensed liquor-seller, no matter what the class may be, is as truly a minister of intemperance as any pastor of your churches is a minister of religion. They lead your people downward, as plainly and certainly as your ministers of religion lead them upwards, inasmuch as their business tends perniciously against every interest you should value and cherish."

Whiskey spiders great and greedy, Weave their webs from sea to sea; They grow fat and men grow needy, Shall our robes rulers wear?

"Sweep the webs away!" the nation In its wrath and wisdom cries;

Say the fools with hesitation,

"Not but educate the flies!"

We do both, twin wings, who smite, Let the schools fill out their sphere;

Let the church sound seven thunders;

But the Wels must disappear.

Up! the Webs are full of slaughter,

Sweep away the spider's lair;

Up! wife, husband, son, or daughter,

Make the world earth clean and fair.

—*Rev. Jno. Cook.*

The Dominion Government has received a cablegram from the Imperial authorities stating that work on the Pacific coast defences will be begun this summer. The home government has always been keenly alive to the importance of fortification on the Pacific coast, especially Esquimalt. Last year the British Admiralty detailed an officer to make a careful examination of the coast of British Columbia between Vancouver and Esquimalt, with the object of deciding upon the sites for the erection of batteries commanding entrances to Puget Sound,

and protecting Esquimalt. Recommendations were made, but nothing was done until lately when the British Government, stirred up to activity by the renewal of negotiations by the Government at Washington regarding the Behring Sea question, decided that the work on coast defences should be begun at once. Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, speaking to a reporter regarding a statement published in a San Francisco paper that the British Government was contemplating a scheme for the transformation of the entrance to Puget Sound into a second Gibraltar, said the expression "Second Gibraltar" was too strong, but it was the intention of the Canadian and Imperial authorities to make great improvement in the defences of the Pacific sea-board ports, especially Esquimalt. "If the Americans object," he said, "to establishing batteries commanding the entrance to Puget Sound, why let them build forts on the opposite side of the straits?"

OUR ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE.

BY DAVID TUCKER.

There is a little Isle afar,
Whose iron heart and rim of rock
Long time have spurned the strokes of war;
Long time have spurned the ocean's shock;
It is the cradle of a race;
It is the cradle of a tongue,
Not dissonant, or void of grace,
But plain, expressive, clear and strong.
And with the tongue the race accords,
Like viking of the olden time;
Fearless and great in deeds and words,
It ranges every sea and clime.

Yet softer tones there be for those
Whose flattering lips in gilded bower;
In luxury, or dull repose,
Or dalliance, wasting noble powers.

But thou, O Saxon tongue! art made
For men of toil and men of might,
Who by no dastard thoughts are awayed,
Sor fear to battle for the right.

By snowy hills and frozen streams,
From the dark forests of the north,
The old familiar glory gleams,
The old familiar sounds come forth.

By Gangas and by Plaza's flood,
By Tartar and Arax tent,
Far south—far east—by stream and wood,
On island and on continent.

Where sunbeams dazzle all the year,
And shadows from the palms are flung,
Still ring thy numbers, broad and clear,
O grand and conquering Saxon tongue!

Young nations springing into birth,
The seions of a mighty line,
Have spread thy music through the earth,
The east, west, north and south are thine.

Go forth, then, noble Saxon tongue!
Where'er thy nervous accents fall,
Tyrants shall yet to earth be flung,
And letters from the bondsman fall!

Then art the tongue that freedom loves,
To shape her creed, to frame her laws;
Then art the tongue that truth approves,
To champion her eternal cause.

In these, as want, O Saxon tongue!
By isles and rivers far away,
May heavenly song be ever sung,
Thou herald of a brighter day.

A German Monument.

Germany is preeminently a land of statues and monuments. Among the more recent acquisitions deserving special mention is the monument to Prince Frederick Carl, commander of the Red Guards, the victor in many decisive battles. It is located on the spur of the Oder. On the occasion of its unveiling the young Emperor William II spoke those memorable words which at the time created such a stir throughout Europe: "When the soldiers of the world give us a single stone of what we have fought for, a single stone of Alsace-Lorraine, we will sacrifice our eighteen army corps, you, our forty-six millions of Germans."

The initiative to the erection of the monument was given by the troops whom Prince Frederick Charles had led to victory in the Franco-German war, and the 16th of August was the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, in which the French were also defeated. The statue is bronze, placed on three steps, eight and a half feet high, and stands on a square pedestal of granite. In expression of face and whole attitude it is a lifelike image of the soldier hero of Germany. Every lineament of his body, indicates the indomitable courage and tireless energy that characterized the great commander, at whose back thousands and tens of thousands of German soldiers had plunged into the thick of the battle, never doubting that he would lead them to victory.

The statue, at Venlo, is said to have been built from the designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 16½ feet long, and was completed in 1891.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity, at Florence, was built in 1590. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands un-

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALLISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE HIGHEST

MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPHELLE

Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the Presidents signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington out of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie State, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

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Washington.—The country of tall timber indented by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba Pacific route is the only line by which passengers on route for Tacoma, Portland and Seattle, can go direct to the coast. The Port Townsend and Seattle line offers a shorter route to the Pacific Coast is same as by land or steamship, but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write or apply to F. L. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., St. P. M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is scattered and may have not frequent opportunities of attending public worship, our Bible Lessons will be a great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect its members around him, and if possible, have a quiet and off-hand time, and the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse in turn to induce each member of the family to talk about it and ask questions. The comments on the lesson we give will help to make the study interesting and be valuable to aid in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to preaching services as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column commends itself by experience.

JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 9.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xv. 1-20—Commit Verses 6-8—Golden Text, John xix. 6—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

1. "And straightway in the morning." Here is the word "straightway" or "immediately" found so often (about forty times) in this Gospel; just the word for a faithful servant who delights to do quickly and thoroughly whatever there is to be done; but here it is used in connection with the servants of Satan that they also are to do his bidding. The disciples of Christ could not watch one hour with Him in His agony, but here are disciples of the devil eagerly watching and working all night; is there not something like it today when Christians complain if the service is a little over the appointed hour or hour and a half, but two or four hours is none too much to spend at an entertainment or evening party, and Satan thinks it not too much to keep his places for the destruction of soul and body open till midnight, or even all night.

2. "And Pilate asked Him, Art thou the King of the Jews?" Between this verse and the previous one read the confession of Judas, Matt. xxvii. 3-10; and for a more full account of all that passed between Pilate and the Jewish rulers and Jesus and also between Herod and Jesus read Luke xxiii. 4-16; John xviii. 28-37.

3. "Jesus answered nothing." In the Revised Version this statement is omitted from verse 3, and in verse 5 it reads, "Jesus no more answered anything." He had confessed privately to Pilate (John xviii. 33-37) and now publicly that He was a king, but he has now nothing more to say, and to the various accusations of the chief priests He answers nothing. Though there was a time when He could not speak, He had now fully told no man that He was the Christ (Matt. xvi. 16). He had now clearly stated that He was the Christ, the King of the Jews (chap. xiv. 61, 62, xv. 2), and He patiently awaited their disposal of Him, knowing well just what it would be, that He had often foretold it. (Chaps. viii. 31; ix. 31; x. 33, 34.)

4. "Now that the feast had been released unto them one prisoner, whom dost thou desire?" Matt. xxi. 28. Note that this is the last in Luke xxiii. 17, says, "of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast." Pilate had already said to Jesus that he had power to crucify and power to release.

5. "Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews?" Matt. xxvii. 11, says that Pilate asked them whether he should release Barabbas, or Jesus who was condemned. By doing this many of the Gospels it appears that Pilate interceded for Jesus and offered to set Him free no less than seven times on this eventful morning, this being the sixth time; thus putting the responsibility of His death upon the Jews. Peter says that Pilate was determined to let Him go (Acts ii. 13). Perhaps he named Barabbas thinking that if it was a choice between Jesus and such a notable criminal, they would surely choose Jesus, but he knew neither their nor man's hearts nor the God of Love who was overseeing all those things. (Acts iv. 27, 28.)

10. "He knew that the chief priests had delivered Him for envy." So Joseph was hated and envied by his brethren, and Moses was envied by Israel. (Gen. xxxvii. 8, 11; Ex. xvi. 16.) "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy?" (Prov. xxvii. 4.)

12. "But the chief priests moved the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them." Matthew inserts here the account of the message of Pilate's wife, in which she speaks of her dream and urges her husband to have nothing to do with that just man. (Matt. xxvii. 19.)

13. "What will ye then that I shall do unto Him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" Says Pilate with indecision as before. Matthew adds the question, as to who is called Christ? Until this question is satisfactorily answered by every teacher and scholar, by every parent and child, there can be no true peace of mind.

14. "Then Pilate said unto them, Why, what evil hath He done?" Is. liii. 12, says, "He laid down His life for us, and it is in this cry that He should be crucified, the unmercifully calling for a fulfillment of Scripture; and as it was written that not a bone of the paschal lamb was to be broken (Ex. xii. 40), also foretold that He should not be stoned to death. All Scripture must be fulfilled."

15. "And so Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, whom he had scourged, to be crucified." Matt. xxvii. 23, 25, says that before Pilate did he took water and washed his hands, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person, see ye to it. Then he sent him forth that blood be on us and on our children. Pilate might also have added truthfully, "If I wash myself with new water and make my hands never so

clean, yet shall thou plunge me in the ditch and mine own clothes shall abhor me" (Job ix. 30, 31); for no amount of hand washing could wash out his sin, and doubtless the Lord God would have said, "Enough! though wash thee with nitre, and take thou a bath, yet that thing inquiry is marked before me" (Jer. ii. 22). What a wretched coward he was, what a miserable specimen of a man! Condemning the innocent, releasing the guilty, scourging and crucifying a just man, because he would rather please the people than do right. Consider this scene and these persons and say where you stand and with whom you judge. Our conduct, Piratical plying our trade, Barbary pirates, robbing, going free, the Jews all murdered because Jesus, the holy, suffering, silent one, cheerfully doing the will of God. Consider Jesus being scourged; see that sacred form, perhaps never before exposed to human gaze since Mary tenderly cared for him as an infant in her arms, but see him now as blow after blow of the whip, though plow deep furrows on His back (Ps. cxiii. 5), from the quivering of the blood pouring forth at every blow; O, my Saviour, thou didst bear it all for me, and I have oft complained when asked to bear just a little of shame and scorn and suffering for Thy sake.

16-20. "And the soldiers led Him away, bearing His cross, and fell Him down. Between these two sentences comes all the history of Jesus in the minds of the soldiers in the common hall called Praetorium, smiting, the mocking, the spitting, the crowning with thorns—but who can describe it? There is a pretense of justice at the Jewish council and in Pilate's judgment hall, but here there is none.

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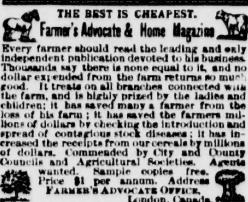
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Through Time Table

EAST AND WEST.

HEAD DOWN.	AT. EX.	STATIONS.	HEAD UP.	AT. EX.
7.00 pm		San Francisco, s.w.	7.45 am	
8.40		Portland, O. s.e.	5.20	
3.00 pm		Tacoma, W.T.	11.00	
6.00		Seattle, W.T.	3.30	
10.30 am		Pt. Townsend, W.T.	11.30	
C. 4.00 De		VICTORIA	H 19.30 Ar.	
12.45		VANCOUVER	14.15	
13.00		New Westminster	14.10	
		Yale	9.23	
17.38		North Bend	7.85	
C 19.51		Ashcroft	H 24.45	
D 2.07		Kamloops	G 22.03	
5.05		Revelstoke	15.50	
11.20		Glacier House	10.35	
16.45 Ar		DONALD	10.20 De.	
17.55 De		Golden	10.28	
18.55		Field	8.55	
21.25		BANFF HOT SPRINGS	5.20	
C 23.45		CANMORE	4.40	
3.35		CALGARY	G 1.20	
5.60		GLIECHEN	F 2.00	
6.00		Moose Jaw	17.20	
11.07		Dunvegan	16.43	
13.24		Maple Creek	14.18	
17.25		Swift Current	10.30	
22.05		MOOSE JAW	5.50	
23.10		Pense	4.30	
E 23.55		RIGGINS	3.45	
24.20		Pilot Butte	3.24	
24.37		Balgownie	3.05	
1.03		McLean	2.43	
1.18		Qu'Appelle	2.20	
1.55		Indian Head	1.55	
2.20		Sintans	1.30	
2.43		Wolseley	1.10	
3.00		Summerland	24.53	
3.20		Greenville	24.34	
3.40		Oakville	24.16	
4.10		BROADVIEW	E 23.55	
4.45		Whitehead	22.10	
5.18		Winnipeg	21.35	
5.37		Mossman	21.35	
6.16		Fleming	21.35	
6.50		Elikhon	21.00	
7.41		Warden	20.10	
F 8.00		BRANSON	L 18.15 De.	
A 10.45 De		Carberry	A 13.50 Ar.	
11.45		Portage la Prairie	15.53	
E 13.37		WINNIPEG	A 13.20 De	
A 16.00 Ar				

A 9.45 AM LV WINNIPEG	AR A 12.00 PM
4.00 pm	Grand Forks
8.00	Fargo
3.20	DULUTH
6.50	MINNEAPOLIS
7.25 AR	ST. PAUL LY
7.10	KANSAS CITY
7.30	ST. LOUIS
8.00 pm LV ST. PAUL AR	1.00
7.00 am AR CHICAGO	10.30 pm
F 17.00 LV	
18.05	WINNIPEG
23.25	Selkirk East
G 24.01	Kewatin
13.55	Kart Portage
G 14.30	W. Fort William
3.30 pm	Ar. Ft. Arthur
A 10.10	St. Marie, Ont.
H 7.00 pm	Ar. North Bay LY
B 4.30 am	Toronto
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The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

The Edmonton Bulletin does not interpret as we do the Northwest bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dewdney but afterwards withdrawn. Taking into consideration the fact that Provincial Legislatures have not the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants it is also natural to suppose that the Northwest Legislature would not be given that power. It must, however, be remembered that the position of the Northwest Territories is different from that of the eastern provinces. The people now in the Territories came in under a law that was prohibitive in its provisions, and therefore have a right to be heard from on the question before that law is changed. The PROGRESS contended and is still of the opinion that the proposed bill recognized that right and in a way provided for obtaining an expression of the people. True, the latter part of Section 25, to which the Bulletin refers, provides that the Assembly shall have no greater power than the Legislatures of the Eastern Provinces. But Section 110 follows 25 and is the last enactive section of the proposed Bill, except the section repealing former acts. Now what does section 110 say? The first six words seem to be very plain English; they are "Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained." The portion of this section which the PROGRESS claimed to give the Assembly power to prohibit reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained the Legislative Assembly may, by ordinance, repeal the provisions of sections eighty-nine to ninety-seven, also both inclusive, of this Act, and substitute the same or other provisions in their stead."

Sections eighty-nine to ninety-seven referred to contain all the prohibitive clauses of the present Northwest Territories Act. Now, it does seem that the plain English of Section 110 is, if the Bill had become law, that the Assembly would have the power to make of Territorial authority the prohibitive clauses of the prohibitive Dominion law, by substituting "the same" or other or similar provisions therefor. Can the Bulletin find any other logical conclusion? We think not. For the last year or more the Edmonton Bulletin has taken a more than usually high stand in the character of its editorial matter, and there is some satisfaction in discussing a question with it. For this reason we do not think that the proposed Northwest Bill merely to be captions but because it had honest doubts, which may be dispelled by closer investigation of the Bill.

When will the Regina Leader rise and explain why it does Government printing at a loss, as is evident?

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior, succeeded in inducing the C. P. R. to extend their excursions through the Northwest at a low rate. Tickets from central points between Moosejaw and Moose Jaw and return may now be had for \$30 for travel by any of the summer excursion trains. We have pretty good evidence of the truth of the above, according to its own columns, the Regina Leader did it with its little hatchet.

When will the Vidette take a tumble to itself and join sensible people in advocating that the post office names at the Fort and here be changed to conform to the registered names by which the towns are generally known? Whenever anybody speaks of "Qu'Appelle," he means this town of course, and when speaking of the place where the Vidette is published, it is always "Fort Qu'Appelle" and that is how the post offices should be named.

BIRTHDAY OF VICTORIA.

HER MAJESTY COMPLETES HER SEVENTIETH YEAR.

Her Noble Childhood and Quietly Happy Maidenhood—Romance of Her Marriage. Tragedy Follows—Attempts on Her Life. Her Widowed—A Long Reign.



ER Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria completes her seventieth year in such health and vigor as to make a "life record." In the intervals of her official work, she has

that there is every prospect of her reign outlasting that of any British sovereign. It is an interesting fact that her seventy years have been divided into three, not very unequal periods: She was nearly twenty-one a maiden, and nearly twenty-two years a wife, and has been a widow, previous to her marriage, for five months. Yet no illustrious personage of this age has more easily preserved the same individuality through all changes.

The girl's garb of the Princess Victoria was always tempered with a strange gravity. It has been the fashion to attribute this to the rigid training of her mother, but the lessons of time indicate that it was inherent, and all the world over. The queen's life, up to the date when her German cousin, one of whom was to be her husband, on their long and delightful visit made the old halls ring with youthful sport, the happy prince was still dignified in her enjoyment of their sports. Remembering the "fierce white light that beats upon a throne," most readers would conclude there could be no romance in the marriage of the Queen. But the courtship and marriage of the loving and beloved Victoria and Albert was as romantic, as tender and touching, it seems, as any recorded in literature. They met as youths and liked each other, were designed for each other by parents and friends, then found themselves charged with great responsibilities unfavorable to the original design, gave up the idea of a union, met as mere relatives for a "particular interview" and—rushed into each other's arms.

This is, in brief, the history of their courtship. The queen had formerly announced that she could not think of marriage for several years, and the prince had come, after his Italian tour, to visit his "royal cousin"; they met a few times, and it was understood that their feelings were mutual. The next day, however, when the queen experienced something flushed, a lady of the court ventured to inquire the cause. "I have been agitated," was the reply. "I have just proposed to the prince." The cruel necessities of the royal situation made it necessary for her to take the initiative. The reply of the princess is not of record, but the queen's report at the time of her marriage, June 16, 1840, announced the result with this sentence added: "I trust the step will be conducive to the interests of my people as well as my own happiness."



VICTORIA, AUG. 10, 1855.

Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel, such was the full name of the prince consort—was second son of Ernest, duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and he was three months and three days younger than his royal spouse.

It is worth noting, perhaps, that the same acquaintance, Miss Siebold, officiated at the birth of both. At first the popular feeling toward the prince was not cordial, but he lived to be the best loved man in England.

Her majesty was born May 24, 1819, became queen in 1837, though not formally crowned till June 28, 1838, and was married Feb. 10, 1840; but who would imagine now that the first notable events of her career were the birth of two sons, so deformed. Yet so it was. Lady Diana Hastings, the queen's immediate household, died of grief and shame over a baseless scandal, and a series of attempts were made upon her majesty's life.

On June 10, 1840, Edward Oxford fired two shots at the queen as she and the prince were driving up Constitution Hill, narrowly missing them. The excitement was, of course, great; and finally decided the public that Oxford was of unsound mind, for on what medical men decided widely. Then a strange thing happened. Oxford himself said that the hunting whom shown him was a mistake. "Some other man will try it now," he said—and on May 22, 1842, one John Francis fired once at the queen on the same spot on Constitution Hill. "Ah!" said Oxford when told of it in the afternoon, "if they had hanged me there would have been no mistake about it." The queen put on the air of indignation or bravo, but when sentence was pronounced, of death for high treason, he fell in a swoon of mortal terror.

Her majesty commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and on the very day this communication was published in the papers a ham-handed boy named Bean made an attempt to shoot the queen, but he represented that he was only seeking to avenge his honor and held on till he was discovered. It was found that Bean's pistol was loaded only with paper and fragments of a pipe; the

privy council decided that it was the best policy to treat his act as that of a silly, drunken boy, so he was publicly whipped and sentenced to eighteen months labor in the Mint Penitentiary.

Both the queen and the prince insisted that vindictive punishment never had made monarchs more secure, and the prince added that an offense to the feelings of the common people would be a thousand times more dangerous than the lunacy of all the madness at large. A sort of epidemic seemed to set in, and many persons were suspected of evil designs as they attempted to force their way to the queen's carriage. On the same hill May 19, 1840, an Irish lover named Hassell fired a pistol charged with powder only, at the queen, for which he received seven years' transportation. On the 27th of May, 1850, Robert Fata, a lieutenant who had lost his commission, struck the queen violently across the face with a cane as she was entering her carriage. He also was transported for seven years and died an imbecile.

Many years of exemption passed, and on the 20th of February, 1872, Arthur O'Connor, aged 17, presented a pistol which proved to be unloaded, at the same time holding up in his other hand a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. He was severely whipped and imprisoned for a year. And thus ended this remarkable and altogether unexplainable series of outrages.

For some years the English people, especially the small traders, complained bitterly that the queen continued her mourning and seclusion so long that she withdrew as far as possible from all public ceremonials and did not take her proper place at the head of that pageantry which is among the most important functions of the sovereign. To the Britons, however, with that happy buoyancy which is truly English, they have come proud of her devotion to the dead, and read with absorbed interest her account of her married life. Finally—such is the delicate but powerful persuasiveness of love—they began to look at the late prince consort through her eyes and endow him with all possible virtues and graces.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE
(Painted by Winterhalter.)

At length her subjects rejoiced in the knowledge of a new element in the queen's life—her rapidly increasing grandchildren. As she retired from public view through affection, so she returned; she began to make longer visits, to be seen much more, and finally delighted her people and many foreigners by her visits to Germany and other parts of the continent.

Fashion writers in many lands have assumed their readers with mud satire on her majesty's drawing room etiquette, and the question of high neck or decollete dresses at her receptions became an almost international one. She has insisted on the old style, however, and those who would be deceived by the queen in this regard may be assured that she is the last high chamberlain on the ground of age, ill-health or infirmity. All these things show that her majesty is interesting herself more in social matters, and the successive marriages of her grandchildren occupy her mind greatly, especially that of Prince Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, and therefore prospective king. By the royal marriage of the Duke of York to Princess Royal, Catholic, and just at present Protestant princesses of suitable rank are scarce. It is whispered that he is very much in love with Princess Victoria of Teck, oldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge and his cousin in the third degree only; but her majesty is decidedly opposed to their union.

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Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for progress readers.

George Blunkhard, a retired Peel farmer, was drowned at Elora on the night of the 25th prox.

Frank E. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., was arrested in Montreal last week on a charge of rape and burglary.

The Norwegian barque Premier, from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived at Quebec at quarantine with yellow fever on board.

Chicago will soon build an Odd-fellows' temple to cost \$1,000,000. It will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 12,000.

The solicitors to the Anticosti company are inviting tenders for the purchase of an island comprising two and a half million acres.

J. J. Hill's sale of thoroughbred cattle at North Oaks farm near St. Paul on Wednesday aggregated \$10,265, or a little less than \$180 each.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending May 21st were \$232,000. The above does not include earnings on the South-western Railway.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable company, limited, invite subscriptions of £120,000, four and a half per cent first mortgage debentures at 192 principal, redeemable at par in 25 years. £15,000 will be used as a guarantee to the Imperial Government.

The \$50,000 suburban mansion of Gen. A. G. P. Dodge, at Danville, Ill., was burned to the ground at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. At the time of the fire the general and his wife, the latter a niece of Senator D. W. Voorhees, were entertaining 200 guests.

The sailors who were aboard the schooner John Somes when she was wrecked and burned at Port Hood, Cape Breton, a lege that Captain J. C. Jellow ran her on the rocks purposely and the shock upset the stove in the cabin. The insurance agents are investigating.

Sir Leonard Tilley, C.M.G., with Mrs. Tilley and Dr. Bayard, of St. John, New Brunswick have left for the west by the Pacific express. The party will stop over at Moosejaw, Calgary and Banff on the way out and at Qu'Appelle and Brandon on their return.

Geo. C. Flint, a New York capitalist, who has been here for the past week conferring with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company for the building of the new railway, left to-day for New York, having received an option for the construction of the road, and will make an effort to negotiate the scheme.

Letters are being received at the Interior department from settlers in the Western States, chiefly Indiana, Colorado, Nebraska and Montana, asking for information relative to our homestead laws in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Many of the writers complain of the unsuitability of the climate in Nebraska and Indiana, their crops having suffered severely from drought for several seasons. A Nebraska clergyman, writing to the department last week, says a dozen farmers in his vicinity are casting longing eyes towards Manitoba.

General Manager Van Horne, of the C. P. R., accompanied by Sir C. Stephen and Sir Donald Smith, came through to Sault Ste. Marie on a special train from Montreal on the morning of the 26th prox. They were met by General Manager Fitch, of the South Shore, and General Manager Underwood, of the Soo line. The entire party then left for St. Paul on a special train of five coaches. The party will go over the Manitoba and into Duluth and will return on the South Shore. It is said that the object of the Canadian Pacific officials' trip to St. Paul is to confer with President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba road, and that much of Manitoba's east bound freight, which has hitherto all gone by way of Chicago, will now go east by way of Sault Ste. Marie.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the other day the top of Baker Bros.' lime kiln near Martinsburg caved in, carrying with it Richard Jackson, a stone breaker. Jackson's body was caught about the shoulders and held in the fiery mass until he slowly burned to death.

A party of surveyors arrived from St. Paul yesterday, and will start out to-morrow on the survey of the Montana and Canada railroad, which is to connect Helena with the Canadian Pacific. The survey will be completed this season, but construction will probably be postponed until next year.

Anchored off Bedlow's Island on the morning of the 26th prox. was the British war ship Bazaar, a small twin screw corvette that arrived the during the night before from Bermuda. She is a very fast vessel for her size, mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 126 officers and men under Commander Julian A. Baker. She is cruising along the American coast. This is the first British man-of-war that has visited New York waters in a long time and her appearance here excites unusual interest among maritime people.

Twenty dwelling houses, J. H. Robert's general store, R. W. Miller's general store, E. Sexsmith's general store, the Methodist church, post office and Mr. Flint's large temperance house, comprising nearly the whole of the business portion of the town of Bridgewater was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 24th prox. The fire originated in the temperance house about three o'clock. The only insurance on the burned buildings are on the church, \$2,000, and one of the dwelling houses, \$800. The total amount of the loss is estimated from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

There is a report in Duluth, with some ground of credence, that the Duluth & Winnipeg, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic and Canadian Pacific roads have entered into an alliance for a mutual exchange of traffic, and that one of the terms of the alliance is that the Canadian Pacific shall place, or assist in placing, the bonds of the Duluth & Winnipeg necessary to its construction. The placing of Duluth & Winnipeg bonds in London by Messrs. Wright, Casey, and Munger, of the road, reported here some days ago, is said to have been greatly facilitated by the Canadian Pacific stockholders there.

Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Holstein, as a committee of revision, have completed a draft of a protocol concerning Samoan questions. It contains clauses relating to the municipal government of Apia, the coal ports held by the powers, the land commission, and the autonomy of the Samoan government. The remaining clauses defining the tariff of Samoa, the constitution of the native government and the limitations of German claims for indemnity from natives have been framed in compliance with instructions from Mr. Blane, who is in daily cable contact with the commission. Nothing, therefore, ought in the opinion of the delegates to prevent the winding up of the conference last Tuesday when business was expected to be limited to the exchange of signature agreements. The success of the commission and the rapidity with which the business was got through was partly due to the conciliatory attitude of Count Herbert Bismarck and the impartial policy displayed by Sir Edward Malet and largely to the American commissioners having definite instructions covering every point. The constant hard work of the sub-committees marvelously expedited matters, the plenary sittings of the conference having little to do further than to hear reports. Throughout no embarrassing developments had retarded the progress of the deliberations.

"I WAS SUFFERING," says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitter enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

The movement to secure a telegraph signal station on Tonga Island, on the northwest coast of Ireland, is again being pressed upon the Imperial Government. This station being on the Canadian route the Canadian steamship companies are interested in the movement.

It has just been reported that cut-throats, on Friday night last, robbed 21 cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Erie, that came over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, and that a large amount of valuable property was stolen, but no exact figures can be given. The railroad people say that this is the greatest steal of the kind on record. No arrests have been made.

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Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.



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Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

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FOR BONNycastle SCHOOL, near

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Certificate to commence teaching at once.

Write, stating salary, to

J. F. VIDAL,

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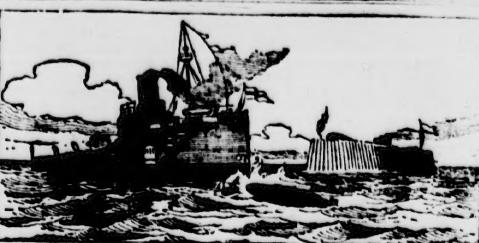
Qu'Appelle, May 5th, 1892.

Now being issued in *The Progress*.

Road it.

A TREMENDOUS HIT.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form, the

The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century, THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

"Rudder Grange;" "Amos Kilbright—His Adscititious Experiences;" "The Berlin Man of Iron;" "The Christmas Wreck;" "The Lady or the Tiger;" "The Late Mrs. Null;" "The Hundred Men;" "The Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Alice Shine;" "The Dusantes," Etc.

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A. MCINTOSH

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AUTHOR OF—

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(CONTINUED.)

About 9 o'clock the next morning Repeller No. 1, with her consort half a mile astern, and preceded by the two crabs, bore on either bow, approached to within two miles of the harbor mouth. The crabs, a quarter of a mile ahead of the repeller, moved slowly, for between them



MAP OF CANADIAN CITY AND HARBOUR.
A, H. M. B. Bourneau; B, Crab A; C, Repeller No. 1; D, new fort; E, old fort; F, city; G, island; H, island.

they bore an immense net, three or four hundred feet long and thirty feet deep, composed of jointed steel rods. Along the upper edge of this net was a series of air floats, which were so graduated that they were sunk by the weight of the net a few feet below the surface of the water, from which position they held the net suspended vertically.

This net, which was intended to protect the repeller against the approach of submarine torpedoes which might be directed from the shore, was anchored at each end, two very small yachts indicating its position. The crabs then falling astern, Repeller No. 1 lay to, with the sunken net between her and the shore, and prepared to project the first instantaneous motor bomb ever used in warfare.

The great gun in the bow of the vessel was loaded with one of the largest and most powerful motor bombs; and the spot to be aimed at was selected. This was a point in the water just inside of the mouth of the harbor, and nearly a mile from the land on either side. The distance of this point from the vessel being calculated, the cannon was adjusted at the angle called for by the scale of distances and levels, and the instrument indicating rise, fall, and direction was then put in connection with it.

Now the director-in-chief stepped forward to the button, by pressing which the power of the motor was developed. The chief of the scientific corps then showed him the exact point upon the scale, which would be indicated when the gun was in its proper position, and the piece was then moved onto its bearings so as to approximate as nearly as possible to this direction.

The bow of the vessel now rose upon the swell of the sea, and the instant that the index upon the scale reached the desired point, the director-in-chief touched the button.

There was no report, no smoke, no visible sign that the motor had left the cannon; but at that instant there appeared, to those who were on the lookout, from a fort about a mile away, a vast aperture in the waters of the bay, which was variously described as from 100 yards to 500 yards in diameter. At that same instant, in the neighboring headlands and islands far up the shores of the bay, and in every street and building of the city, there was felt a sharp shock as if the underlying rocks had been struck by a gigantic trip hammer.

At the same instant the sky above the spot where the motor had descended was darkened by a wide spreading cloud. This was formed of that portion of the water of the bay which had been instantaneously raised to the height of about a thousand feet. The sudden appearance of this cloud was even more terrible than the yawning chasm in the waters of the bay, or the startling shock that it did not remain long in view. It had no sooner reached its highest elevation than it began to descend. There was a strong sea breeze blowing, and as it descended this vast mass of water was impelled toward the land.

It came down, not as rain, but as the waters of a vast cataract, as though a mountain lake, by an earthquake shock, had been precipitated in a body upon a valley. Only one edge of it reached the land, and here the seething flood tore away earth, trees and rocks, leaving behind it great chasms and gullies as it descended to the sea.

The bay itself, into which this vast body of the water fell, became a scene of surging madness. The towering walls of water which had stood up all around the suddenly created aperture hurled themselves back into the abyss, and down into the great chasm at the bottom of the bay, which had been made when the motor sent its shock along the great rock beds. Down upon and into, this roaring, boiling tumult fell the tremendous batter from above, and the harbor became one wild expanse of leaping, mad-damed waves, hissing their whirling

spray high into the air.

During these few terrific moments other things happened which passed unnoticed in the general consternation. All along the shores of the bay and in front of the city the waters seemed to be sucked away, slowly returning as the sea forced them to their level, and at many points up and down the harbor there were submarine detonations and upheavals of the water.

These were caused by the explosion, by concussion of every torpedo and submarine battery in the harbor; and it was with this object in view that the instantaneous motor bomb had been shot into the mouth of the bay.

The effects of the discharge of the motor bomb astonished and even startled those on board the repellers and the crabs. At the instant of touching the button a hydraulic shock was felt on Repeller No. 1. This was supposed to be occasioned by the discharge of the motor, but it was also felt on the other vessels. It was the same shock that had been felt on shore, but less in degree. A few moments after there was a great hearing swell of the sea, which tossed and rolled the four vessels and lifted the steel protecting net so high that for an instant parts of it showed themselves above the surface like glistening sea ghosts.

Experiments with motor bombs had been made in unmetalled mountainous districts, but this was the first one which had ever exerted its power under water, more, in the forts, and in the city, no one for an instant supposed that the terrific phenomena which had just occurred could in any way due to the vessels of the syndicate. The repellers were in plain view, and it was evident that neither of them had fired a gun. Besides, the firing of cannon did not produce such effects. It was the general opinion that there had been an earthquake accompanied by a cloud burst, and extraordinary convulsions of the sea. Such combinations of elementary disturbances had never been known in these parts; and a great many persons were much more frightened than they had understood what had really happened.

In about half an hour after the discharge of the motor bomb, when the sea had resumed its usual quiet, a boat carrying a white flag left Repeller No. 1, rowed directly over the submerged net and made for the harbor. When the approach of this flag of truce was perceived from the fort nearest the mouth of the harbor, it occasioned much surprise. Had the earthquake brought these syndicate knaves to their senses? Or were they about to make further absurd and outrageous demands? Some brave officers were of the opinion that enemies like these should be considered no better than pirates, and that their flag of truce should be fired upon. But the commandant of the fort paid no attention to these parts; and a great many persons were much more frightened than they had understood what had really happened.

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The chief of the scientific corps then showed him the exact point upon the scale, which would be indicated when the gun was in its proper position, and the piece was then moved onto its bearings so as to approximate as nearly as possible to this direction.

The bow of the vessel now rose upon the swell of the sea, and the instant that the index upon the scale reached the desired point, the director-in-chief touched the button.

There was no report, no smoke, no visible sign that the motor had left the cannon; but at that instant there appeared, to those who were on the lookout, from a fort about a mile away, a vast aperture in the waters of the bay, which was variously described as from 100 yards to 500 yards in diameter. At that same instant, in the neighboring headlands and islands far up the shores of the bay, and in every street and building of the city, there was felt a sharp shock as if the underlying rocks had been struck by a

giant trip hammer.

At the same instant the sky above the spot where the motor had descended was darkened by a wide spreading cloud. This was formed of that portion of the water of the bay which had been instantaneously raised to the height of about a thousand feet. The sudden appearance of this cloud was even more terrible than the yawning chasm in the waters of the bay, or the startling shock that it did not remain long in view. It had no sooner reached its highest elevation than it began to descend. There was a strong sea breeze blowing, and as it descended this vast mass of water was impelled toward the land.

It came down, not as rain, but as the waters of a vast cataract, as though a mountain lake, by an earthquake shock, had been precipitated in a body upon a valley. Only one edge of it reached the land, and here the seething flood tore away earth, trees and rocks, leaving behind it great chasms and gullies as it descended to the sea.

The bay itself, into which this vast body of the water fell, became a scene of surging madness. The towering walls of water which had stood up all around the suddenly created aperture hurled themselves back into the abyss, and down into the great chasm at the bottom of the bay, which had been made when the motor sent its shock along the great rock beds. Down upon and into, this roaring, boiling tumult fell the tremendous batter from above, and the harbor became one wild expanse of leaping, mad-damed waves, hissing their whirling

spray high into the air.

part with the object aimed at. It struck in a central portion of the unfinished fort, and having described a high curve in the air, descended not only with its own motive power, but with the force of gravitation, and penetrated deep into the earth.

Five seconds later a vast brown cloud appeared on the Fort Pitcher promontory. This cloud was nearly spherical in form, with an apparent diameter of about a thousand yards. At the same instant a shock similar to that accompanying the first motor bomb was felt in the city and surrounding country, but this was not so severe as the other, for the second bomb did not exert its force upon the underlying rocks of the region, as the first one had done.

The great brown cloud quickly began to lose its spherical form, part of it descending heavily to the earth and part floating away in vast dust clouds borne inland by the breeze, settling downward as they moved, and depositing on land, water, ships, houses, domes and trees an almost impalpable powder.

When the cloud had cleared away there were no fortifications, and the bluff on which they had stood had disappeared. Part of this bluff had floated away on the wind and part of it lay piled in great heaps of sand on the spot where its rocks were to have upheld a fort.

The effect of the motor bombs was fully observed with glasses from the various fortifications of the port and from many points of the city and harbor; and those familiar with the effects of explosives were not long in making up their minds what had happened. They felt sure that a mine had been sprung beneath Fort Pitcher, and they were now equally confident that in the morning a torpedo of novel and terrible power had been exploded in the harbor. They now disbelieved in the earthquake and treated with contempt the pretense that shots had been fired from the syndicate's vessel. This was merely a trick of the enemy. It was not even likely that the mine or the torpedo had been operated from the ship. These were in all probability under the control of confederates on shore, and had been exploded at times agreed upon beforehand. All this was perfectly plain to the military authorities.

But the people of the city derived no comfort from the announcement of these conclusions. For all that anybody knew the whole city might be undermined, and at any moment might ascend in a cloud of minute particles. They felt that they were in a region of hidden traitors and bombs, and in consequence of this belief thousands of citizens left their homes.

That afternoon a trace boat again went out from Repeller No. 1 and rowed to the fort, where a letter to the commandant was delivered. This, like the other, demanded no answer, and the boat returned. Later in the afternoon the two repellers, accompanied by the crabs and leaving the steel net still anchored in the place, retraced a few miles seaward, where they prepared to lay to for the night.

The letter brought by the trace boat was read by the commandant, surrounded by his officers. It stated that in twenty-four hours from time of writing it, which would be at or about 4 o'clock on the next afternoon, a bomb would be thrown into the garrisoned fort under the command of the officer addressed. As this would result in the entire destruction of the fortification, the commandant was earnestly counseled to evacuate the fort before the hour specified.

Ordinarily the commandant of the fort was of a calm and unexcitable temperament. During the astounding events of that day and the day before he had kept his head cool; his judgment, if not correct, was the result of sober and earnest consideration. But now he lost his temper. The unparalleled frontality and impertinence of this demand of the American syndicate was too much for his self-possession. He stormed in anger.

Here was the culmination of the knavish trickery of these consciousnessless pirates who had attacked the port.

A torpedo had been discharged into the water, and all this had been done to frighten him—a British soldier—in command of a strong fort, well garrisoned and fully supplied with all the munitions of war. In the fear that his fort would be destroyed by a mystical bomb he was expected to march to a place of safety with all his forces. If this should be done it would not be long before these crafty fellows would occupy the fort, and with its great guns turned inland would hold the city at their mercy.

There could be no greater insult to a soldier than to suppose that he could be gulled by a trick like this.

No thought of actual danger entered the mind of the commandant. It had been easy enough to sink a great torpedo in the harbor, and the unguarded bluffs of Fort Pitcher offered every opportunity to the scoundrels, who may have worked at them in secret through the nights of several months. But a mine under the fort, when he commanded was an impossibility, its guarded outposts prevented any such method of attack. At a bomb or a dozen, or a hundred of the syndicate's bombs he snapped his fingers. He could throw bombs as well.

Nothing would please him better than that those ark-like ships in the offing should come near enough for an artillery shot. A few tons of solid iron and steel dropped on top of them might be a very conclusive answer to their impudent demands.

The letter from the syndicate, together with his own convictions on the subject,

were communicated by the commandant to the military authorities of the port, and to the war office of the Dominion. The news of what had happened that day had already been cabled across the Atlantic back to the United States, and all over the world, and the profound im-

expedition in the history of the world. It is no wonder that many people of sober judgment in America looked upon the affair of the crabs and the repellers as but an incident in the beginning of a great and disastrous war.

On the morning of the destruction of Fort Pitcher the syndicate's vessels moved toward the port, and the steel net was taken up by the two crabs and moved nearer the mouth of the harbor, at a point from which the fort, now in process of evacuation, was in full view. When this had been done, Repeller No. 2 took up her position at a moderate distance behind the net, and the other vessels stationed themselves near by.

The protection of the net was considered necessary, for although there could be no reasonable doubt that all the torpedoes in the harbor and river had been exploded, others might be sent out against the syndicate's vessels, and a torpedo under a crab or a repeller, was the enemy most feared by the syndicate.

About 9 o'clock the signals between the repellers became very frequent, and soon afterwards a trace boat went out from Repeller No. 1. This was rowed with great rapidity, but it was obliged to go much farther up the harbor than on previous occasions, in order to deliver its message to an officer of the garrison.

This was to the effect that the evacuation of the fort had been observed from the syndicate's vessels, and although it had been apparently complete, one of the scientific corps, with a powerful glass, had discovered a man in one of the outer redoubts, whose presence there was probably unknown to the officers of the garrison. It was, therefore, earnestly urged that this man might be instantly removed, and in order that this might be done, the discharge of the motor bomb would be postponed half an hour.

The officer received this message and disposed to look upon it as a new trick, but as no time was to be lost he sent a corporal's guard to the fort, and there discovered an Irish sergeant by the name of Kilsey, who had sworn an oath that if every other man in the fort ran away like a lot of addled pidgeons he would not run with them; he would stand to his post to the last, and when the couple of ships outside had got through bombarding the stout walls of the fort, the world would see that there was at least one British soldier who was not afraid of a bomb, be it little or big. Not afraid he had managed to elude observation, and to remain behind.

The sergeant was so hot headed in his determination to stand by the fort that it required violence to remove him; and it was not until twenty minutes past 4 that the syndicate observers perceived that he had been taken to the hill behind which the garrison was encamped.

As it had been decided that Repeller No. 2 should discharge the next instantaneous motor bomb, there was an anxious desire on the part of the operators on that vessel that in this, their first experience, they might do their duty as well as their comrades on board the other repeller had done theirs. The most accurate observations, the most careful calculations, were made and remade, the point to be aimed at being about the center of the fort.

The motor bomb had been in the canon for nearly an hour, and everything had been ready, when at precisely thirty minutes past 4 o'clock the signal to discharge came from the director-in-chief, and in four seconds afterward the index on the scale indicated that the button was in the proper position, and the gun was touched.

The motor bomb was set to act the instant it should touch any portion of the fort, and the effect was different from that of the other bombs. There was a quick, hard shock, but it was all in the air. Thousands of panes of glass in the city and in houses for miles around were cracked or broken; birds fell dead or stunned upon the ground and people on elevations at considerable distances fell as if they had received a blow; but there was no trembling of the ground.

As to the fort, it had entirely disappeared, its particles having been instantaneously removed to a great distance in every direction, falling over such a vast expanse of land and water that their descent was unobservable.

In the place where the fortress had stood there was a wide tract of bare earth, which looked as if it had been scraped into a staring dead level of gravel and clay. The instantaneous motor bomb had been arranged to act almost horizontally.

Few persons, except those who from a distance had been watching the fort with glasses, understood what had happened; but every one in the city and surrounding country was conscious that something had happened of a most startling kind, and that it was over in the same instant in which they had perceived it. Everywhere there was the noise of falling window glass. There were those who asserted that for an instant they had heard in the distance a grinding crash, and there were others who were quite sure that they had not heard what might be called a flash of darkness, as if something had, with almost imperceptible quickness, passed between them and the sun.

To be continued.

Walt Whitman's Joke.

Walt Whitman is not a wit, but a keen sense of the humorous. An aged young poet called on him the other day, and said to him: "Mr. Whitman," said the old man, "will you read your poems, and get your opinion of the merits?"

"No, I thank you," said Walt. "The best paralytic once."—Philadelphia Press.



"THERE AINT NO ANSWER, SIR."

"PRESSION CREATED BY IT WAS INTENSIFIED WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT THE SYNDICATE PROPOSED TO DO THE NEXT DAY. ORDERS AND ADVICES FROM THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE SPED ACROSS THE OCEAN, AND THAT NIGHT FEW OF THE LEADERS IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES IN ENGLAND OR CANADA CLOSED THEIR EYES."

"THE OPINION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE FORT WAS RECEIVED WITH BUT LITTLE FAITH BY THE MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES. GREAT PREPARATIONS WERE ALREADY ORDERED TO REPEL AND CRUSH THIS MOST AUDACIOUS ATTACK UPON THE PORT, BUT IN THE MEANTIME IT WAS HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT THE UTMOST CAUTION AND PRUDENCE SHOULD BE OBSERVED. THREE MEN-OF-WAR HAD ALREADY BEEN DISABLED BY THE NOVEL AND DESTRUCTIVE MACHINES OF THE ENEMY, AND IT HAD BEEN ORDERED THAT FOR THE PRESENT NO MORE VESSELS OF THE BRITISH NAVY MAY BE ALLOWED TO APPROACH THE CRABS OF THE SYNDICATE."

"WHETHER IT WAS A MINA OR A BOMB WHICH HAD BEEN USED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNFINISHED WORKS OF FORT PITCHER, IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, UNTIL AN OFFICIAL SURVEY HAD BEEN MADE OF THE RUINS; BUT, IN ANY EVENT, IT WOULD BE WISE AND HUMANE NOT TO EXPOSE THE GARRISON OF THE FORT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HARBOR TO THE DANGER WHICH HAD OVERTAKEN THE WORKS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE. IF, CONTRARY TO THE OPINION OF THE COMMANDANT, THE GARRISONED FORT WERE REALLY MINED, THE FOLLOWING DAY WOULD PROBABLY PROVE THE FACT. UNTIL THIS POINT SHOULD BE DETERMINED IT WOULD BE HIGHLY JUDICIOUS TO TEMPORARILY EVACUATE THE FORT. THIS COULD NOT BE FOLLOWED BY OCCUPATION OF THE WORKS BY THE ENEMY, FOR ALL APPROACHES, EITHER BY TRIBES IN BOATS OR BY BODIES OF CONFEDERATES BY LAND, COULD BE FULLY COVERED BY THE INLAND REBELS AND FORTIFICATIONS."

"WHEN THE ORDERS FOR EVACUATION REACHED

"THE COMMANDANT OF THE FORT, HE PROTESTED HOTLY, AND URGED THAT HIS PROTEST BE CONSIDERED. IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE COMMANDANT HAD BEEN REITERATED BOTH FROM LONDON AND OTTAWA, THAT HE ACCEPTED THE SITUATION, AND WITH BOWED HEAD PREPARED TO LEAVE HIS POST. ALL NIGHT PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION WENT ON, AND DURING THE NIGHT MORNING THE GARRISON LEFT THE FORT, AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF FAR ENOUGH AWAY TO PRECLUDE DANGER FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A MINE, BUT NEAR ENOUGH TO BE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF NECESSITY."

"DURING THIS MORNING THERE ARRIVED IN THE OFFING ANOTHER SYNDICATE VESSEL. THIS HAD STARTED FROM A NORTHERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THE REPELLERS AND THE CRABS, AND IT HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN LAYING A PRIVATE SUBMARINE CABLE, WHICH SHOULD PUT THE OFFICE OF THE SYNDICATE IN NEW YORK IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH ITS NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED IN THE ENEMY."

"TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION BETWEEN THE CABLE BOAT AND REPELLER NO. 1 HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED, THE SYNDICATE SOON RECEIVED FROM ITS DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF FULL

"REPORT IMMEDIATELY MADE BY THE SYNDICATE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND A BULLETIN DISTINCTLY DESCRIBING WHAT HAD HAPPENED WAS ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY. THESE REPORTS, WHICH RECEIVED A WORLDWIDE CIRCULATION IN THE NEWSPAPERS, CREATED A GREAT APPREHENSION AND CONCERN IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. BUT UNDER BOTH ELATION AND CONCERN THERE WAS A CERTAIN DOUBTFULNESS. SO FAR THE SYNDICATE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL, BUT ITS

"STYLE OF WARFARE WAS DESIREDLY EXPERIMENTAL, AND ITS FORCES, IN NUMERICAL STRENGTH AT LEAST, WERE WEAK. WHAT

"WOULD HAPPEN WHEN THE GREAT NAVAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO BEAR UPON THE SYNDICATE, WAS

"A QUESTION WHOSE PROBABLE ANSWER WAS LIKELY TO CAUSE APPREHENSION AND CONCERN IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELATION IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES."

"THE COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES HAD BEEN PRECIPITATED BY THIS SYNDICATE. IN ENGLAND PREPARATIONS WERE

"MAKING BY DAY AND BY NIGHT TO SEND

"UPON THE COAST LINES OF THE UNITED STATES,

"A FLEET WHICH, IN NUMBERS AND POWER,

"WOULD BE GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY NAVAL

"FORCES IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

"IT IS NO WONDER THAT MANY PEOPLE OF SOBER JUDGMENT IN AMERICA LOOKED UPON THE AFFAIR OF THE CRABS AND THE REPELLERS AS BUT AN INCIDENT IN THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT AND DISASTROUS WAR."

"ON THE MORNING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT PITCHER THE SYNDICATE'S VESSELS MOVED TOWARD THE PORT, AND THE STEEL NET WAS TAKEN UP BY THE TWO CRABS AND MOVED NEARER THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOR, AT A POINT FROM WHICH THE FORT, NOW IN PROCESS OF EVACUATION, WAS IN FULL VIEW. WHEN THIS HAD BEEN DONE, REPELLER NO. 2 TOOK UP HER POSITION AT A MODERATE DISTANCE BEHIND THE NET, AND THE OTHER VESSELS STATIONED THEMSELVES NEAR BY."

"THE PROTECTION OF THE NET WAS CONSIDERED NECESSARY, FOR ALTHOUGH THERE COULD BE NO REASONABLE DOUBT THAT ALL THE TORPEDOES IN THE HARBOR AND RIVER HAD BEEN EXPLODED, OTHERS MIGHT BE SENT OUT AGAINST THE SYNDICATE'S VESSELS, AND A TORPEDO UNDER A CRAB OR A REPELLER, WAS THE ENEMY MOST FEARED BY THE SYNDICATE."

"ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK THE SIGNALS BETWEEN THE REPELLERS BECAME VERY FREQUENT, AND SOON AFTERWARDS A TRACE BOAT WENT OUT FROM REPELLER NO. 1. THIS WAS ROWED WITH GREAT RAPIDITY, BUT IT WAS OBLIGED TO GO MUCH FURTHER UP THE HARBOR THAN ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS, IN ORDER TO DELIVER ITS MESSAGE TO AN OFFICER OF THE GARRISON."

"THIS WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE EVACUATION OF THE FORT HAD BEEN OBSERVED FROM THE SYNDICATE'S VESSELS, AND ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN APPARENTLY COMPLETE, ONE OF THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS, WITH A POWERFUL GLASS, HAD DISCOVERED A MAN IN ONE OF THE OUTER REDOUTS, WHOSE PRESENCE THERE WAS PROBABLY UNKNOWN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON. IT WAS, THEREFORE, EARNESTLY URGED THAT THIS MAN MIGHT BE INSTANTLY REMOVED, AND IN ORDER THAT THIS MIGHT BE DONE, THE DISCHARGE OF THE MOTOR BOMB WOULD BE POSTPONED HALF AN HOUR."

"THE OFFICER RECEIVED THIS MESSAGE AND DISPOSED TO LOOK UPON IT AS A NEW TRICK, BUT AS NO TIME WAS TO BE LOST HE SENT A CORPORAL'S GUARD TO THE FORT, AND THERE DISCOVERED AN IRISH SERGEANT BY THE NAME OF KILSEY, WHO HAD SWORN AN OATH THAT IF EVERY OTHER MAN IN THE FORT RAN AWAY LIKE A LOT OF ADDLED PIDGEONS HE WOULD NOT RUN WITH THEM; HE WOULD STAND TO HIS POST TO THE LAST, AND WHEN THE COUPLE OF SHIPS OUTSIDE HAD GOT THROUGH BOMBARDING THE STOUT WALLS OF THE FORT, THE WORLD WOULD SEE THAT THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE BRITISH SOLDIER WHO WAS NOT AFRAID OF A BOMB, BE IT LITTLE OR BIG. NOT AFRAID HE HAD MANAGED TO ELUDE OBSERVATION, AND TO REMAIN BEHIND."

"THE SERGEANT WAS SO HOT HEADED IN HIS DETERMINATION TO STAND BY THE FORT THAT IT REQUIRED VIOLENCE TO REMOVE HIM; AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL TWENTY MINUTES PAST 4 THAT THE SYNDICATE OBSERVERS PERCEIVED THAT HE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE HILL BEHIND WHICH THE GARRISON WAS ENCAMPED."

"AS IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THAT REPELLER NO. 2 SHOULD DISCHARGE THE NEXT INSTANTaneous MOTOR BOMB, THERE WAS AN ANXIOUS DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE OPERATORS ON THAT VESSEL THAT IN THIS, THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE, THEY MIGHT DO THEIR DUTY AS WELL AS THEIR COMRADES ON BOARD THE OTHER REPELLER HAD DONE THEIRS."

"THE MOTOR BOMB HAD BEEN IN THE CANON FOR NEARLY AN HOUR, AND EVERYTHING HAD BEEN READY,

"EXCEPT THE POSITION OF THE BOMB ITSELF, WHICH HAD BEEN ARRANGED TO ACT NEARLY HORIZONTALLY."

"THE REPORT IMMEDIATELY MADE BY THE SYNDICATE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND A BULLETIN DISTINCTLY DESCRIBING WHAT HAD HAPPENED WAS ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY. THESE REPORTS, WHICH RECEIVED A WORLDWIDE CIRCULATION IN THE NEWSPAPERS, CREATED A GREAT APPREHENSION AND CONCERN IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. BUT UNDER BOTH ELATION AND CONCERN THERE WAS A CERTAIN DOUBTFULNESS. SO FAR THE SYNDICATE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL, BUT ITS

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"THIS WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE EVACUATION OF THE FORT HAD BEEN OBSERVED FROM THE SYNDICATE'S VESSELS, AND ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN APPARENTLY COMPLETE, ONE OF THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS, WITH A POWERFUL GLASS, H



No. 392.—Riddle.

Five hands and feet and features fine,
To you I often tell the truth.
I'm sometimes seen upon the moon,
The cattle seek me oft at noon.
Around each house I creep at night,
From me the guilty hasten flight;
I help to make the world is good;
I never move without a load.
I walk with you each pleasant day;
I chase the children when at play—
They cannot catch me if they try,
Yet they are always free of me.
I like to sit by the fire and say,
And yet 'tis true I nothing weigh.
Whenever the morn is clear and bright,
My form towers on a wondrous height;
But when the darker hour is nigh,
Move I low and quiet, and thick am I.
If before you I proceed,
And if you wish to take the lead,
Then turn and go an opposite way,
Or was it a different time of day?

No. 393.—Single Acrostic.

1. One of the Great Antilles. 2. One of the Shetland Islands. 3. The largest island in the world. 4. A group of islands in the Indian ocean. 5. An island group in the South Atlantic ocean. 6. The island prison of a great general. 7. The sight of the fifth wonder of the world. 8. Two islands in the Arctic ocean which are separated by a very narrow strait. 9. One of the British West Indies. 10. A group of islands in the Atlantic ocean. 11. A British West India Island. 12. One of the Auckland Islands. 13. An island on the east coast of Africa.

The initial letters of each of the islands described will spell the name of an island which is supposed to be the scene of a very famous story.

No. 394.—Transpositions.

The first I will tell you
Is a kind of waterfowl.
Transposed now, I'm a story
That will often raise a howl.
Again, now, I'm behind time,
Like many a belated train.
A foreign coin you now will get,
If I am transposed again.

No. 395.—A Riddle.

If a time of day will turn around
The time will just remain the same.

No. 396.—A Pictorial Proverb.



No. 397.—A Charade.

My first of anything is half,

My second is complete,

And so remains until once more.

My first and second meet.

No. 398.—Two Hidden Animals.

A	1	C
10	5	14
*	5	*
0	23	
*	2	*
22	13	
*	19	*
23	11	
*	7	*
19	14	
*	2	*
15	4	*
*	14	*
20	2	*
*	25	*
2	18	
R	12	E

The stars are letters, and the figures mean the alphabetical gage that are between; Betwixt that A and R, that C and E, Two horrid monsters very huge there be, Reader, 'tis mine to hide, 'tis thine to find, So set about it with an active mind.

Paradoxical.

Paradoxical as it appears, the most successful miners have worked in vein.

Rogues don't go to church often, but we have seen naevi there.

It is hard to believe that Blondin would, in sober earnest, walk on a "tight" rope.

If you wish to see nothing, shut your eyes and you will see it.

Everything that is up in arms is not a warrior—a basty, for instance.

Though often visited by his nephews, still the pawnbroker is a lone-soul man.

It is the shoemaker that gives his goods away who is a bona-fide free-booter.

The average dealer's fee is not always what it is cracked up to be.

Isn't it paradoxical that 12 o'clock is past 7, while 12 o'clock is only half past?

Puniana.

A play thing—The piano.

Modern Grosses—Lard.

Caught on the fly—Trust.

A loan fellow—The pawnbroker.

Always nosing round—Pigs.

The burning question—Smoke.

Stationary pressure—Paper weight.

Fur hard keepers—The iron bedstead.

"In the soup"—The radio.

Always "cutting up"—The carver.

A short story—"Snicked with thanks."

A Definition.

A little girl defined the difference between a man and a brute as follows: "A brute is an imperfect beast, man is a perfect beast."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 394—Decapitation Glass—lass—lass—

No. 395—A Tangle of Wits Words Who undertaken many things of ends seldom does and few ends well.

No. 396—Illustrated Numerical Enigma—The eighty puzzle never is certain, unless the seed go with it.

No. 397.—A Marine Square.

M I D S H I P
H A R F O R N
A R B O R
G R A F S E L
S T E A M E R
V O Y A G E R

No. 398—Easy Rebus—Carpet.

No. 399—Buried Birds—on Toucans, swan, (b) Tzimoum, pittal, on Gannet, dove, all Harry, martin, as Mavis, hawk, (d) Swallow, teal.

No. 400—Pl. Robinson Crusoe.

No. 401—Odd Enigmas—CIVIL, MILD.

A Beggar to be Pitied.

Scamp—A brach sprang a dark night.

"Would the gentleman be so kind as to assist a poor man?" Beside this receiver I have nothing in this wide world."—Boston Gazette.

A Billie Done.

She was a winsome country lass;

So William, on a brief vacation,

More especially to pass.

Evening flirtation.

And as they strolled in twilight dim,

While near the time for parting drew,

Asked if she'd like to have from him

A billie doux.

Of French this simple maid knew naught,

But, doubtless, not was something nice.

Upon its cover, however, she did say:

"Yes, Billie, do."

Envoi—As William did.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

Disease in any of its myriad forms is never welcome, and the end of its visit is always rejoiced at. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, giving life and hope with every dose.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, giving of instant relief. It cures the affection, all the impurities and fatal humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsey, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Sciatic Rheum, Liver Complaints, &c., &c., &c. It cures the Heart, Nervousness, and General Delirium; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of EURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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T. MULDRY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.



(Liquid.)

Campbell's Cathartic Compound
Cures Chronic Constipation.

Costiveness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Diarrhoea, or Indigestion, Bilious

Affection, Headache, Heartburn,

Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism,

Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous

Delirious, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

Price 25cts per Bottle.

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Canada's Comic Paper.

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ISSUED WEEKLY.

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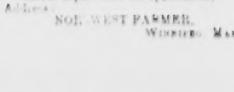
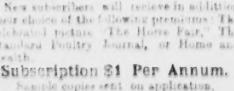
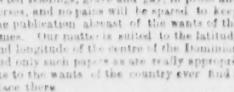
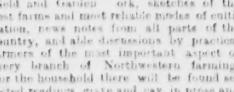
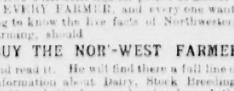
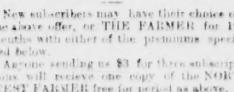
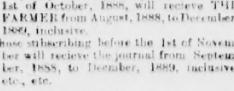
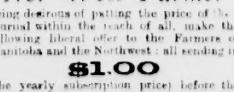
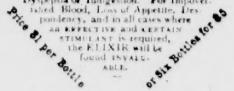
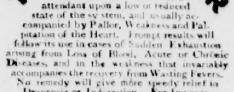
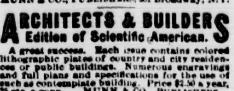
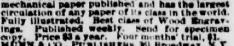
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PRICE 10 cents.

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JUST ARRIVED!

One of the Largest, Best and Most Complete Stock of

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,

IN ALL SHADES.

Prints a Specialty—Variety Large.

S. H. CASWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.

Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

In Defence of Our Country's Homes.

"The Qu'Appelle Progress"

IS A STRAIGHT

Prohibition Newspaper,

Making the Cause of the First Political Importance.

EIGHT PAGES;
FORTY COLUMNS;
WEEKLY FOR

Only One Dollar a Year!

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And Correspondence Solicited from all over the Territories.

OUR MANY-COLORED CHROMATIC POSTERS

Are Unexcelled even in the Largest Cities.

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URNS OUT THE NEATEST AND BEST

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OUR BOOK PRINTING.

Is equal to the best and speaks for itself, several books being specimens of the work done by us.

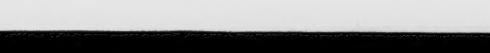
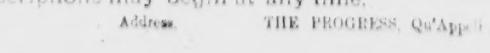
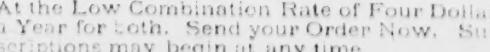
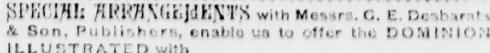
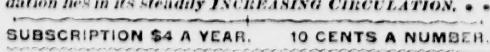
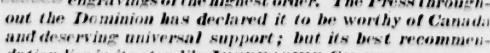
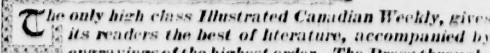
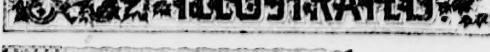
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ADDRESS,

JAMES WEIDMAN,

Publisher, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER TO OUR READERS!



QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, May 29th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, May 25.....	50	38
Friday, May 26.....	61	39
Saturday, May 27.....	68	41
Sunday, May 28.....	64	41
Monday, May 29.....	62	31
Tuesday, May 30.....	62	31
Wednesday, May 31.....	58	38

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 m.	12 m.	24 m.
Thursday, May 25.....	NW 20	N 8	S 8
Friday, May 26.....	SW 6	N 5	S 3
Saturday, May 27.....	SW 8	S 9	S 10
Sunday, May 28.....	SW 16	SW 21	SW 19
Monday, May 29.....	SE 7	SE 10	SE 6
Tuesday, May 30.....	E 3	NW 10	E 13
Wednesday, May 31.....	E 6	SE 6	E 10

Rainfall, Saturday, 25th inst., 0.2; Sunday, 26th, 0.1; Barometer, highest 30.23, on Friday; lowest 29.70; on Saturday.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in
East Assinibina.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. H. Jagger is ill with a very bad throat.

—Mr. Jos. Craig has returned from his trip to Ontario.

Mr. S. H. Cawell's business premises are being repainted.

—Mr. N. H. Hines has removed to his homestead at Fairview.

—Flags were flying on all the principal buildings on the Queen's birthday.

—Mr. R. Hockley has removed to Moose Jaw where he is opening a torsorial parlor.

—Auction sale of furniture, etc., opposite Mr. Empey's store to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

—The Queen's has donned a new coat of paint and the name has been painted on the front and south sides.

—The Ransom Dramatic Co. played here to full houses on the evenings of Friday and Saturday last.

—The Regina baseball team did not "capture the cup" for which they came to Qu'Appelle, vide the "too fresh" Journal.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Warner, of Delavan, Minn., are here on a visit to their son Mr. E. W. Warner, C. P. R. agent at this place.

—The Court of Revision for hearings against the assessment roll of this municipality is advertised for Monday, June 3rd.

—Whose duty is it to enforce the municipal by-law against breaking horses, throwing missiles and shooting of firearms within the town limits?

—Attention is directed to the changes in the order of the services of the English church here and vicinity. Regular services are now held at Edgeley and McLean.

—The magistrates and lawyers have had a great deal of work lately in adjusting differences between Major Bell, of Indian Head, and some of his workmen. Decisions have not yet been given.

—A printing plant weighing two tons was shipped from here overland to Prince Albert last week for the Saskatchewan Publishing Co. It will be used in publishing the Prince Albert Critic, now printed by a cyclostyle.

—Mr. Hartley Gibbons, District Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, started last night for Saskatoon. The object of his trip is to survey and definitely locate the telegraph line between Saskatoon and Clark's Crossing.

—The loyal concert in the Methodist church on the evening of the Queen's birthday had a good program, but the attendance was not as large as might have been expected. The proceeds were for the purpose of helping to wipe off the debt on the parsonage. The receipts were \$21.50.

—Mr. J. P. Beauchamp is erecting a new stable at the rear of his property.

—The immigration building is to be repainted and calcimined and otherwise renovated.

—Mr. St Laurent, who has been relieving Mr. C. F. Travis as operator here, has gone to Broadview.

—His Lordship, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle is at Moose Jaw, where he will hold confirmation services next Sunday.

—What is being done by the citizen's committee appointed to cooperate with the band in the matter of expenses?

—Our old friend, Mr. L. W. Mulholland, is here with a number of milch cows and heifers which he is offering for sale.

—There was a large number of strangers from a distance in town on the Queen's birthday attending the celebration here.

—Mr. R. Johnston, of this town, has the contract for the team service required by the Regina and Long Lake railway surveyors.

—The South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society are advertising in pamphlet form the classes which will be opened for competition by exhibitors.

—The plant is being put into Mr. S. H. Caswell's creamery, which is expected to be in operation shortly. Mr. Nathurst is the head butter maker.

—Base ball match this Friday afternoon. It is the intention to have a match game every Friday afternoon and practice every evening if possible.

—Owing to the illness of Mr. Leslie Gordon, the secretary, the annual general meeting of the South Qu'Appelle building society was postponed from the 23rd inst. till tomorrow at 14 o'clock.

—At the Leland: A. W. R. Markley, T. H. Morrison, Calgary; W. S. McLeod, T. C. Johnston, W. B. Cameron, Corp. Morphy, Cons. Baumham and Asprey, L. E. Hinchmer, A. P. Vankoughnet, H. W. Hansell, R. Clive, W. McComb, H. Flavell, J. McIntyre, S. M. Dickenson, Dr. Cotton, A. Craikshank, J. C. Pope, W. Scott, J. Dawson, J. J. Markle, W. M. Gouin, J. W. Chater, J. Landis, John Creamer, D. Gillespie, J. Howson, C. Howson, J. A. Kerr, Regina; J. N. Adams, Toronto; W. Hargreaves, L. C. Macintyre, A. L. Johnston, T. D. Robinson, Winnipeg; C. G. Booth, Sintaluta, Nine members of the Ransom Dramatic Co., Jas. Dilton, J. Belanger, W. R. C. Passy, D. Clemart, Fort Qu'Appelle; A. B. Spratt, Prince Albert; G. W. Roberts, Chickney; W. R. Bell, A. W. Sherwood, M. C. McLean, A. M. McGillivray, Indian Head; C. J. Geddes, Pincher Creek.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, send praiseworthy Yellow Oil, the greatest internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

BATTLEFORD.

—At a meeting held in the school house on the 20th inst., to receive the co-operation of the Mounted Police in the work of erecting a monument to those who fell during the rebellion of 1885, a joint committee was formed, the scheme adopted at the meeting of the citizens was accepted and a committee, composed both of police and citizens, was appointed to carry out the plan. The monument is to be built of native stone, to be erected on the block reserved for public buildings, and the cost to be kept within the limits of the money on hand. This at present amounts to about \$320.

—SEVERELY BURNED.

I burnt my hand severely, and I don't know what to do with it. I went in with Hargard's Yellow Oil and applied it and it drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." — Mary Lepard, 59 Cecil St., Toronto.

The loyal concert in the Methodist church on the evening of the Queen's birthday had a good program, but the attendance was not as large as might have been expected. The proceeds were for the purpose of helping to wipe off the debt on the parsonage. The receipts were \$21.50.

Queen's Birthday.

BIG TIME.

The citizens of Qu'Appelle celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria with horse racing and athletic sports, which were continued for two days, Friday and Saturday. The weather was favorable and the town was filled with people from the surrounding country and adjacent towns.

At ten o'clock on Friday a baseball match for a silver cup took place between teams from Regina and Qu'Appelle. The match was well played on both sides, the Regina team being ahead the first four innings, but the good steady play of the Qu'Appelle boys told in the end and resulted in a score of 30 to 28 and one innings to spare. A large crowd witnessed the game, and at the close cheered the visitors to the echo. The following is the score :

QU'APPELLE.	REGINA.
Johnston, et al	Ferguson, D. & S.
Rock, p & 3b	McCarthy, 1b
Gothlie, 2b	Wilmington, r & cf
Hudson, 3b & cf	Shillington, rf
Winstanley, e	Metrogor, e & cf
Page, h	P. & p & ss
Ingram, ss	2 Hh.
Travis, ff	6 Pps.
Ott, 1b	1 Lmmx, 3b

Score by innings :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Qu'Appelle	4	5	2	2	5	6	1	5
Regina	2	10	3	2	0	5	2	4

The race course had been fenced in and the track put into first class condition. The gate receipts both days was very large. \$800 were distributed in prizes as follows :

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.

Open to all, 3 in 5. 1st, \$55; 2nd, \$25. Entries: Roderick Ross's

"White Face," Indian On Soup's "Bry," and G.S. Davidson's "Gray Dick," "Gray Dick," 1st; "Boy," 2nd.

SLOW RACE.

1st, \$10. Entries: W. Fisher's "Kate," John Ross's "Stout," Ed. Sincherson's "Roan," "Stout" 1st.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.

3 in 5. 1st, \$55; 2nd, \$25. Entries: Asa McIntosh's "Santa Cruz," C. Howson's "Nipper," Jas. Scott's "Humming Bird," J. Ross's "Dick," "Nipper" 1st, "Humming Bird" 2nd.

ONE MILE TROTTING RACE.

3 in 5. 1st \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$20. Entries: J. Daykin's "Barlow," J. Smith's "Jerry," Scott & Johnston's "Mabel S." Barlow 1st, "Mabel S" 2nd, "Jerry" flagged.

PONY RACE.

2 in 3. 1st \$25, 2nd \$10. Entries: A. Marshall's "Nelly," Jas. Beach's "Flora B." H. Daykin's "Snake," C. Peltier's "Little Gray," W. Currie's "Paddy," J. House's "Frank," A. McIntosh's "Santa Cruz," "Little Gray" 1st, "Snake" 2nd.

HUNDRED YARD FOOT RACE.

1st \$7, 2nd \$5. Entries: G. Winstanley, G. Harriman, M. Fisher, Laredo, Winstanley 1st, Harriman 2nd.

ONE MILE RACE.

1st \$10, 2nd \$5. A. Rouse, Indian Tip-i-skias, Harriman, Clements, A. Rouse 1st, Tip-i-skias 2nd.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.

2 in 3. 1st \$55, 2nd \$25. Entries: G. S. Davidson's "Gray Dick," C. Peltier's "La Bleu," J. Scott's "Humming Bird," blonde's "Gray Bill," "Gray Dick" 1st, "La Bleu" 2nd.

NOVELTY MILE DASH.

1st quarter \$50, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$50, 4th \$50. Entries: J. Howson's "Nipper," J. Cline's "Black Diamond," R. Ross's "Bay Frank," 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, "Nipper," 4th quarter, "Bay Frank."

GENTLEMEN'S RACE.

Half mile dash, the last race was well contested and the gentlemen riders in colors presented a very attractive appearance. Entries:

Poseggan on "Scorl," J. H. Macaul on "Raceson," Saugray on "Bay Tom," Gatskill on "Gray Tom," Peck on "Pete," Fred. Kild on "Paddy." J. H. Macaul won 1st, beating Poseggan by half a neck.

THE CRADLE.

CASEWELL.—At Qu'Appelle on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. S. H. Casewell, of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

CHW. WILLIAMS.—At Spring Lake Farm, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, M.A., Mr. William Chw., Jr., and Miss Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of A. R. Williams, Esq., of Mold, Wales, G. B.

TENDERS.

WILL be received by the Building Committee ea or before noon, Friday,

June 14 in, for creating a Town Hall in the town of Indian Head. Building to be completed by the 1st day of Oct., 1889. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of the undersigned. Lowest or any tender not acceptably accepted. Lowest tenders marked "Tender for Town Hall."

By order

A. J. OSMENT,

Indian Head.

May 24, 1889.

STRAYED.

FROM KATEWEE, four two year old

cots (three black mares and one pinto) last seen at Fox Coulee. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

By order

C. PELTIER,

May 17, 1889.

FOR SALE.

GO GOOD

MILCH COWS

AND

HEIFERS

Apply to
L. W. MULHOLLAND
Qu'Appelle (Station)

May 30, 1889.

LOST.

FROM Indian Head, Tuesday the 14th instant, a young oxen, red and one dark brindle. Both head and neck stumps on when last seen. Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded.

TATE & BOYLE.

May 25th, 1889.

NOTICE.

STRAYED on to my place, Sec. 4-17-15, two ponies, 1 and 2 year olds, one dark and one light. Both dark and one dark bridle. Both have stumps on left shoulder and left hip; have three white stockings; had on a leather halter and about five yards of rope. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

L. G. BELL.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1889.

ASTRAY.

RAN AWAY westward from the premises of Mr. G. W. Campbell, Brandon, on the 1st inst., a grey gelding, 3 years old, 16 hands, heavy in foal, bearing a dark bridle, 21 in. high, with arrows, having stumps on left shoulder and left hip; has three white stockings; had on a leather halter and about five yards of rope. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

L. G. BELL.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1889.

DONALD STEWART.

May 14th, 1889.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND
DENTAL CASES.

TERMS : \$8 per Week.

Address,

MES. WARING,
Qu'Appelle Station

May 23, 1889.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

Trained Nurse.

For Medical, Surgical, and
Monthly Cases.

TERMS : \$8 per Week.

Address,

MES. WARING,
Qu'Appelle Station

May 23, 1889.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be held on

Monday, 3d day of June, 1889.

At 10 o'clock, a.m. in

McLane's Hall Qu'Appelle.

Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order

A. M. McLANE, Clerk.

May 20, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

AND

Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Five Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP-FOR CASE.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 469, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to,

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

CLARENDO HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, W. Winnipeg,

BENNET & CO., PROPRIETORS.

(late of the N.W. Douglas)

The Largest and Most Complete

Hotel West of Mt. Paul.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large

and Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Passenger Elevator. Am-

pleased Prices.